

For Dolority, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exercise or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Losses of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale countenance and Dry Skin.  
These symptoms are allowed to go on, frequently Epileptic Fits and Convulsions follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an Integrating medicine to strengthen and up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu".

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

ELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

As remedy known, it is prescribed by most eminent physicians all over the country.

PHARMACEUTICAL,  
NERVOUS,  
SEPTIC,  
DYSENTERIA,  
INFLAMMATION,  
ACHE AND PAINS,

SURAL DEBILITY,  
NEY DISEASE,  
NERVOUS DEBILITY,  
LEPROSY,  
PARASIS,  
HEAD TRUBLES,  
GENERAL ILL-HEALTH.

ALL DISEASES,  
FUCUS,  
ANXESS,  
LUMAGO,  
CATARACT,  
MAN'S COMPLAINTS,  
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.

Same Date in the Shopkeepers, Cough  
and Sour Stomach, Fractures and  
the like. Patients of this kind may be  
thousand other painful symptoms

of disease.

ELMBOLD'S BUCHU

vigourizes the Stomach

and stimulates the torpid Liver, Revives

the System in its action, in cleansing

the body, and affording a general

repose to the system.

It may be used in every case of

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

POLITICAL.—Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, has been invited to address the Democrats of Boston at Faneuil Hall on the questions which have been pending in Congress during the present session and will accept the invitation.

WHAT Democratic Congressman will earn the applause of the country by introducing a bill to cut down the army to 100,000?—*N.Y. Sun.*

12.—Upon the question, the Democrats are called upon to decide the question whether the people or one man—the President—shall rule Congress.—*Utica Observer.*

PRINCIPAL nominates Grant. So does Ross, Shepherd, so do Robeson and Belknap and Babcock and all the ring jobbers. As far as heard from, that interest is unanimous, and will go into the convention solid for Grant and four years more of good steading.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

The stalwarts seem to have taken possession of the field, and will hence follow their advice and a Democratic victory in 1868 will be just as easy as rolling off a log.—*Post-Dem.*

Mrs. R. B. HAYES, as fraudulent President, appears willing to concede that Congressman Butterfield, Jr., Hayes made an us of himself in voting for him in the election of Federal soldiers.—*Columbus Daily Citizen.*

A few men must resist invasions of their rights—must insist that the guarantees of their highest law shall be respected. If they fall in this, they are not fit to live, and will not long be free. This is the criterion on which the Democratic party stands.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

It should be remembered that Mr. Hayes called this session of Congress because he couldn't have appropriations for the support of the Government made in the interest of the Republican party. Mr. Hayes is responsible for this Congress and we don't care if it sits until next Christmas.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The House is still wasting time over Mr. W. C. Atkinson's bill. If it gets through Congress, it will veto it. His blood is on now, and he would veto a board bill if it were sent to him from the Capitol.—*Idid.*

Out of the money collected under the head of "other expenses," 10 per cent. is expended in salaries and expenses. Nearly three-fourths of the legislative campaign funds are derived from offices in this department.—*Union-Leader.*

HUNDREDS of the colored men who went to Kansas to settle down in that beautiful home so elegantly pictured in a chromo are on their way back to their old plantations. Hereafter, when any gay desirer approaches them with a chromo about a home in Kansas or anywhere else, they will be likely to wave him aside as an impostor.—*Phil. Tribune.*

GRANT ought to come home and mend his feet. It is getting entirely to weak for the entire whisky ring to rest upon.—*Chronicle.*

The Grant managers are getting a little nervous and are trying to keep their chief away from home a few months longer. They reason that if he comes too soon the enthusiasm will die out before the convention. A trip to Australia and the Sandwich Islands is proposed. The general is said to be very anxious to return.

Every Republican in the United States Senate voted against the bill appropriating money for the support of the army because it contained a clause forbidding the use of the army at elections. The Republican party, then, takes the ground that they will not support the bill unless it can be used as Louis Napoleon used it when he surrounded the ballot boxes with bayonets and rifles.

The Indiana Democratic delegation in Congress say that the local elections recently held in their state were favorable to the Democrats. The Republicans carried only such cities and towns as have always consistently voted with them, while the Democrats were successful in a number of important places which have heretofore been controlled by the opposition. The dispatches sent from Indianapolis relating general Republican successes they pronounce mere fabrications.

Ex-Governor SPENCER, recently overwhelmed by an interview, says that the subject of military interference at elections will be the real issue upon which the next Presidential campaign will turn. He has a deep feeling on this subject in the North, as well as the South, and Governor Seward knows what is thought of it in New York. The Executive of the State, so eminently popular, attempts of the government to surround the polls with soldiers that the election was a farce. He has seen the same thing done elsewhere, and set the majority of the people mightily to work against the use of the bayonet to control the elections by the people.—*Phil. Tribune.*

As the ex-Governor truly says: "The Democrats will feel as one man that it is to be upheld at the polls."

THAT the Democrats in Congress are right in demanding that the power to employ troops at elections shall be taken away from the President, no sensible person doubts. The position which they have taken has been endorsed by some of the leading Republican statesmen and no less than three members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet have at various times proclaimed the doctrine which was contained in the bill to prevent military interference at elections which Hayes vetoed last week. William H. Seward, one of founders of the Republican party, said:

Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil power have never yet stood together and never can stand together.

A few years ago, when Federal soldiers marched into the Legislative halls of Louisiana, Mr. Evarts publicly said:

What use is it to give the purse and the sword to the House? What can the King or the President do with military power can determine what shall be the course of the House of Commons. And that is what they sought for in that election.

They are justified in assuming that the supposed civil power shall dominate over the military, that no neglect of them or interference with them shall be permitted.

Mr. McCrary, the present Secretary of War, in his book on Elections, written before he became a member of Hayes' Cabinet, says:

The STALWARTS' BLINDLE.—It was a mistake, and a fatal one, on the part of the Republican managers, to permit this issue to be made so definitely. For no occasion when it has been brought into politics for pecuniary settlement by the people has it ever failed to carry the day. This is essential to our system. With out it, the American republic would soon sink in the rank of despots to whom it was almost reduced under the bayonet rule of the Grand Jury, but by his very relative is the First Assistant Secretary of State.

PHONOS.—A Conference of the New York Republicans—The undersigned having been appointed agents for the sale of phonos, and having been directed, hereby, to make immediate payment to the agents, to prevent their being sold at a loss, I do hereby, in accordance with the above resolution, call upon the people with whom I have been connected to establish a set of phonos, the price of which would prevent from awarding the prize of the presidency to Hayes regardless of whatever evidence might be presented.

A BEAUTIFUL and accomplished young lady, Miss Mason, of Beaver, Pa., died yesterday. She gave up her life in a noble and ignorant negro. She gave her parents a great deal of trouble by being an only daughter and was spoilt by indulgence. Her mother has gone crazy.

The Reading Railway Company has leased the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook railroads, securing a direct line to New York. Reading stock has gone to 21 and upwards in consequence.

JUDGE ASA PUCKER died at his residence in Philadelphia Saturday evening, and the remains were taken to Machus Chink for interment on Sunday.

Prominently connected with the development of Pennsylvania's resources, he justly ranked as one of the most useful of its citizens. Starting in life a poor boy, by his energy, judgment and pluck he became the richest man in the Commonwealth.

He was born near New London, Connecticut, in 1805, and had the benefit of but a slight education. In 1829 he walked from his native town to Susquehanna, before he removed to Machus Chink in 1833. These lands were the beginning of his wealth. He comprehended the great resources of the regions, and dedicated himself to their development. The Lehigh Canal had been opened, Mr. Pucker built a boat and commanded it, carrying coal to New York and to Philadelphia. He won the confidence of the canal company and the esteem of the community, and built more boats; opened a store at Machus Chink; built locks and dams; bought coal lands, and operated collieries; leased mines at Nanticoke, and having long contemplated an idea that a railway along the banks of the canal would be profitable, resolved to build it, when the navigation company had lived happily, and it is supposed the man had become suddenly Nevertheless.

He was an earnest Democrat, and as such elected Judge Judge, member of the Legislature, and member of Congress; was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1869 against John W. Geary, and doubtless received a majority of the votes of the people, but was beaten out.

As the North American says, "to his indomitable perseverance and cool-swinging sagacity we owe the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which he built almost single-handed and at the risk of his entire fortune, even when it was large enough to make him a rich man." He founded the company that the situation directed to report to him, and was a man of great influence in the Legislature, and the situation did not affect his popularity.

John D. Burgess, of Franklin, offered the following challenge:

WEYERS, Sirs: The Legislature having called its present session to pass an act making provision for the payment of the adjudicated entitlements of the canal sustained by the citizens of the Lehigh Canal during the late war of the rebellion; and having to do with their throats, went back to the gun and blew his brains out with a shotgun, as he did by his appointment to the bar, and died.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY give notice that JAS. L. KENDRICK, Attorney of Law, of Chambersburg, will appear in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, on the 25th day of May, 1870, to defend, in behalf of the proprietors of coal and iron companies in that county, the suit of the Lehigh Canal Company against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, for damages.

SAMUEL DUVILLE and Joshua Moun- tain, young men were killed by lightning near Fenderickburg, Pa. They had been working in a field that had taken refuge under a sycamore tree.

A young lad at Edinburgh, Clarion County, went to sleep while reading. The house was set afire and partially destroyed.

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# Gettysburg Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

## The Farm and Home.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

BY THE EDITOR.

This is early. There arrived at New York from Georgia on Monday week the first barrelfuls from this season's wheat. This crop was cut April 30 and May 1, was threshed and converted into flour May 6.

A series of very interesting experiments in Tillico and Evaporation will be found detailed in this department of the Compiler to-day. This article is worth preserving.

Prices of agricultural products are going up—probably because of the dry weather in all sections.

One of the severest droughts in the history of the country occurred in 1829, the fiftieth year of American Independence. The hundredth year is remembered as one of the hottest.

The general outlook for wheat in this country is good.

The prospect for clover hay is bad enough. The best weather imaginable wouldn't make the cut a full ton.

Meadows, though short, are holding on to their green well, and may do fairly a little late in the season.

The poor oats—but a few wet days may bring it for them) out all right yet. P. S.—Raining copiously.

Leave the woods are required by many as the safest and best litter for lambing pens and brood sows. The weak young animals are sometimes entangled in straw and the before help reaches them.

Hens' eggs hatch in from 10 to 21 days; turkeys, from 28 to 30 days; ducks, 28 days; guinea fowls, from 21 to 27 days; peafowl, from 29 to 30 days; geese, from 30 to 32 days.

A New Hampshire paper states that the swiftest way to cure the epizootic and make a horse thoroughly happy is to give him onions to eat. Wouldn't it be better to give him an occasional onion and thus prevent the disease?

A large shipment of seed corn was made from Des Moines, Iowa, last month to the American consul at Singapore.

In—Four Twenty Ounce apples grown at Kent, Ohio, filled a barrel.

There is corn in Brooklyn at present, engaged in getting through the country postal cards, when they offer for sale a large quantity of grain for the small sum of 54 cents. This is nothing more or less than another dodge to swindle country people, and we warn those who may receive such a postal card to pay my attention to it. The American Agriculturist says the books are small and can be had at almost any book store for the small sum of 17 cents.

A splendid pair of Durhams, purchased by Mt. St. Mary's College, at York, passed through this place on Thursday evening. The cow was of extraordinary size, weighing 1,650.

In—Michigan the wheat is too thin to make a good crop. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee the condition is satisfactory.

The tobacco-planting season in York and Lancaster is some four weeks later than usual. The York Dispatch says that the acreage to be planted will be about the same as last year among the old planters, while many farmers who have not heretofore grown tobacco will try their hand at it this year.

For the facts during complete.

### TAKING CARE OF MANURE.

The subject of taking proper care of our barnyards has been much neglected. It is the farmer's gold site." All we add to this pile we help our money pile. The manure should be kept on a separate pile as much as possible under roof, watching it carefully that it does not get so hot as to "fireproof." In order to prevent this, there must be water thrown over it. I have cattle feeding here the manure becomes well tramped and rotten.

In—The season of hauling comes it is excellent condition. I have observed as much difference between that taken from under sheds and what lay out, as where there had not been manure placed on the field. Great care must be taken in working up the pile every time. When the manure is taken from the stables it must be evenly spread over the yard and a good layer of straw over that, never allowing large quantities to be at a place, especially horse manure, and always mixing the manure from the stable stalls and horse stables together.

ISRAEL GARTNER.

### TILLAGE AND EVAPORATION.

From Prof. Levi Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College experiment station, we have a very interesting report of investigation conducted last year on the percolation and evaporation of water from the soil, and cognate points—reflecting great credit upon the author, as it struck me after somewhat hasty examination, as well for methods adopted as for clearness of narrative and apparent soundness of reasoning. To some of the leading results of these investigations we may refer at greater length hereafter; just now we desire to advert briefly to the single point referred to in our head.

It used to be remembered that we noticed some months ago experiments reported by the editor of the *New-Yorker*, and considered by us to prove that cultivation of the soil increases instead of retarding evaporation, and consequently that frequent tillage in time of drought is worse than labor itself. Benefit did not seem to us probable, but the lessons of experience, and the teachings of all past authorities, were to be so suddenly and completely overthrown, and it is therefore with special curiosity that we have turned to the investigations of Prof. Stockbridge, as likely to throw new and clearer light on the subject. It may be stated at the outset that we seek to demonstrate with unquestionable force the truth of the old doctrine that cultivation tends to conserve the moisture of the soil.

Professor Stockbridge's experiments, which were repeated three times between recurring rains, a change being made in each case of the soil tilled, but with identical results throughout in the proportions of moisture evaporated respectively by the tilled and untiled, were conducted as follows:

"Six boxes were prepared of a cubic foot capacity, and were filled with soil, immediately after a rainfall of .78 of an inch without disturbing the position of its particles or strata. The soils were taken from fields in cultivation with corn, and manured on the surface with manure. Two were filled with light sand; two with heavy, heavy loam, and clay. After the soils had been taken into the boxes, the latter were filled with tight bottoms,

weighed, and placed in a trench, with their surfaces level with the surface of the ground. The soil in one box of each variety was well tilled every morning, and turned over to the depth of four inches, pulverizing and bringing up the moist soil to the surface."

Each series of experiments was continued until the approach of another rain—in the first case for a period of seven days, during which the weather was exceedingly hot. The boxes were then re-weighed and the shrinkage of each recorded. We embody the result in the following table:

1870 EXPERIMENT.—*Lbs. of Moisture.*

Clay Soil.—*5 lbs. of soil, Rate per acre, 900 bushels, light Sand.—7 lbs. of soil, Rate per acre, 1100 bushels, loamy loam.—7 lbs. of soil, Rate per acre, 1100 bushels, heavy loam.—7 lbs. of soil, Rate per acre, 1100 bushels, clay.*

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